#### NEW YORK HERALD, MUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1861.

#### THE WAR.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE. ion of the fort, while Mesers. and Manning came over to the city, accompanied with a member of the Palmetto Guard, bearing the colors of apeny. These were met at the pier by hundred of citizens, and as they marched up the street to the Ge-meral's quarters the crowd was swelled to thousands. Shouts rent the air and the wildest joy was manifested on

After the surrender a boat with an officer and ten a was sent from one of the four ships in the offing to Gene-ral Simons, commanding on Morris Island, with a re-ment that a merchant ship or one of the vessels of the United States be allowed to enter and take off the commander and carrison at Fort Sumter.

Gen. Simons replied that if no hostilities were attempted during the night, and no effort was made to reinf er retake Fort Sumter, he would give an answer at nine

e'clock on Sunday morning.

The officer signified that he was satisfied with this and returned. This correspondent accompanied the officers of General Beauregard's staff on a visit to Fort Sumter. None but the officers were allowed to land, however. They went down in a steamer and carried three fire engin the purpose of putting out the flames. The fire, how ever, had been previously estinguished by the exertions of Major Anderson and his men.

The visiters reported that Major Anderson surrendered because his quarters and barracks were destroyed, and he had no hope of reinforcements. The fleet lay idly by sould not or would not help him; besides, his men were prestrate from over exertion.

There were but five of them hu:t, four badly, and cre, m is thought, mortally, but the rest were worn out.

The explosions that were heard and seen from the city in the morning were caused by the bursting of loaded se were ignited by the fire, and could not be removed quick enough. The fire in the barracks was caused by the quantities of hot shot poured in from Fort Scultrie. Within Fort Sumter everything but the case-mates is an utter ruin. The whole thing looks like a blacked mass of ruins. Many of the guns are dismounted. The opposite the iron battery of Cummings Point is the played great havoc with Fort Sumter. The wall looks like a honeycomb. Near the top is a breach as big as a eart. The eide opposite Fort Moultrie is honeycombed extensively, as is that opposite the floating battery.

Fort Moultrie is badly damaged. The officers' quarters

and barracks are forn to pieces. The frame houses on the island are riddled with shot in many instances, and whole sides of houses are torn out.

The fire in Fort Sumter was put out and recaught three

innes during the day.

Dr. Crawford, Major Anderson's surgeon, is slightly Major Anderson and all his men are yet in Fort Sumter. I approached near enough to the wall to see him bid saleu. In addition to this conversations were had which have been repeated to me.

A boat was sent from the fort to-night to officially noti-

Ty the fleet at the bar that Major Anderson had surren-

It is not known when the Carolinians will occupy Fort Bumter, or what is to be done with the vanquisi Every one is satisfied with the victory, and happy that no blood was shed.

In the city, after the surrender, belle were rung and

CRARLESTON, April 14, 1861. The steamer Isabel is now steaming up and will take General Beauregard to Sumter, which will be turned ever by Major Anderson to the Confederate States. Major Anderson and his command, it is reported, will proceed to New York in the Isabel. CHARLESTON, April 14-P. M.

Majer Anderson and his men leave to night in the Meamer Isabel, at eleven o'clock, for New York. It was a thrilling scene when Major Anderson and his en took their formal leave of Fort Sumter.

Br. Wiley, of New York, had an interview with th President to-night. He left Charleston on Friday night. says he saw the battle during that day. He says there was not an interval of two minutes between th firing on both sides after Major Anderson opened his fire, half hours after the Morris, Sullivan and James islands batteries had been pouring into Fort Sumter.

Mr. Wiley says Major Anderson worked his guns active by all day, until six o'clock Friday evening. The Charlestonians were surprised at it, in view of the small number

Mrs. Doubleday received a despatch to day that the report that Capt. Doubleday was killed in Fort Sumter was not true. The is in great distress in consequence of the report that he was insane and in irons, but at the same time expressed indignation at the idea of surrendering

# IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY.

Fort Pickens Reinforced-Arrest of a Lieutemant of the United States Navy and Science of His Despatches—The Surren. der of Fort Sumter, &c., &c. MONTGOMERY, April 13-P. M.

Fort Pickens was reinforced last night Major Chambers, of the Alabama army, has arrived

bere from Pensacola, bringing Lieutenant Reed Werden of the federal navy, as prisoner of war. [There is mistake in the name of the officer arrested. See annexed ote from Lieut. Werden.-ED. HERALD | He was beare of desputches to Fort Pickens and the federal fleet of sacols bar. He is held by the Secretary of War, who cept a detachment to arrest him. The Lieutenant has been compelled to give up to

the Secretary of War his despatches from Lieutenau elemmer to the government at Washington. The At-General's opinion is requested as to the law in his Bragg, and carried in secret despatches to Fort Pickens, showing to General Bragg other despatches, and failing to report himself on his return. Despatches from Governor Pickens to the Secretary of

from the executive buildings, in presence of President Seven guns were fired in honor of the victory, and there

in great rejoicing to all circles. rstood that Charleston harbor is blockaded The news of the surrender of Fort Sumter was receive

with immence cheering by the people of this city. Great crowds are gathered in the streets to-night, and the Confederate and Palmetto flags are flying everywhere.

son are firing, the bells ringing, and great rejoicing

LIEUT. REED WERDEN NOT A PRISONER OF WAR.
TO THE SOITOR OF THE INSELD.

I have to request you to correct a statement which ap-

Montgomery that I had been taken there from Pensacol as a prisoner of war. I have never been at Pensacola and am new attached to the steam frigate Minnesota, a the Charlestown Novy Yard, Massachusetts. Your obe REED WERDEN. SUNDAY MUNISO, APRIL 14, 1881.

# IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

The Proceedings of the Virginia State Concention on the Surrender of Fort

RESEMBND, Va., April 13, 1861. The Virginia State Convention reassembled to-day. The Committee of the Whole the first three sections of the second amendments to the constitution were adopted without material amendment.

A new section, effered by Mr. Wise, providing that compete ation be made in all cases where property "le perso us held to service or to labor" has been or may be taken for the public use, as in impresement, he, was

The i. wirth section was then adopted.

The fit th section, prohibiting the importation of slaves. was taken t up.

Numero is amendments to it were offered, and finally tt was adop ted, with an amondment providing that nothing berein contained shall apply to the Southern States which have or ' may deciare their asparation, in case their separation be a tknowledged and continued

The debate the u turned exclusively upon the surrender Mesers, Carling an 4 Early deprecated the action of South

Carolina in firing, and expressed devotion to the Stars and Leading secessionists replied, and applauded the gal-

artry of South Carolina, a ad maintained that, whatever the Convention might to, the people would now carry the

Nate out of the Union. The committee here rose, whom a communication was

reserved from Governor Letcher, enclosing a despatch from Governor Pickens, dated Charleston, to-day.

The despatch gives an account of Friday's bombardfre en us. Our iron battery did grost damage to the fort en its southern wall. Our shells fell freely into the fort, and the effect is supposed to be serious, as they are not firing from the fort this morning. Our battery dismounted three of the largest of the can sink the Seet, if they attempt to force their way up whip them. We have now nearly seven thousand of the best troops in the world, and a reserve of ten thousand on the railroads. War is commenced, and we triumph or we periah. Please let me know what Virginia

the Convention would determine.

Mr. Wyson offered a resolution, in view of the late information, recommending the people of Virginia at once to unite in defence of their institutions and make com-mon cause with the Confederate States.

Without taking action on this resolution the Convention It was openly stated in debate that the Southern army

would march through Virginia to the North and that

thousands would join them.

Mr. Karly said this would be invasion and should be re-

#### THE COURSE OF OUR CIVIL WAR.

SUCCINCT ACCOUNT OF THE LEADING

SUDDEN MOVEMENTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION-AC UDDEN MOVEMENTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION—ACTIVITY IN MILITARY AND NAVAL CIRCLES—ENLIST-MANTS AND EMBARKATIONS IN THE METROPOLIS— EXCITEMENT IN THE SOUTH—CHRONOLOGICAL SERTCH OF THE OCCURRENCES PRECEDING THE

Now that civil war is upon us, with all its terrible reality, and the reduction of Fort Sumter is still fresh before the public, we have deemed it advisable to prepare, for the information of our readers, a regular and su inct account of the various occurrences that have gradually led to the firry denouement of Friday and Saturday last. We have no doubt that such a synopsis of these important events will, at the present juncture, be ac-

ceptable to the entire community.

It is unnecessary to go any further back than to the events of a few weeks. The close of the month of farch was not marked by any activity on the part of the federal government, or by any threatening strations by the secessionists of South Carolina. On the on, and, according to all the reports that transpired, decision had been come to for the evacuation of the beeagured garrisons of Forts Pickens and Sumter. This design of the government, baving been repeated by the press throughout the country, soon gained confidence, and people began to look forward to a peaceable solu tion of the very grave questions which were perpiexing

SUDDEN NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS. It was not untill the beginning of the present month that the federal administration began to evince a warlike disposition. On the 2d of April despatches from Washington announced that the army and navy were sudden'y being put on a war footing, and the knowing ones alleged that the movements looked towards Spain and that it grew out of the designs of that government on the neighboring island of St Domingo. So firmly was this opinion imprinted on the public mind that an officer of the navy declared it as his opinion that a rupture would occur with Spain in less than thirty days from the beginning of the month. Orders were usued from the Navy Department to several vessels to hold themother ships of war, the Powhatan, whose crew had been discharged on the 1st of April, was ordered to reship her full complement immediately and prepare for sea. Movements were now on foot indicating the speedy development of the governmental policy. Greater activity prevailed in the army and navy than had been known since the war with Mexico. Troops were places on board ship with sealed orders, all the vessels of war on foreign stations were ordered home, and the supervisors of the various navy yards were directed to use their best efforts in making ready every available vesse

EXCITEMENT IN THE SOUTH. These formidable movements on the part of the adminis-tration could not fail to arouse the vigilance of the second States, and more especially of South Carolina. Some leading Southern men at once declared that the armaments in preparation were intended to coerce the South: and the reports from Washington that ships were to b of the Mississippi met with ready credence. Those who that the country would soon see whether the government government could only be gathered from the even which were being daily developed.

vements of the administration, was wide and intense in the city of Charleston, and throughout South Carolina st undisguised uncasiness prevailed. The heat tancy and delay of the government in evacuating Fort Sumter led them to believe the reports that secret operations were in progress for its ultimate relief. Acting upon this surmise, the strategic defences of the city make them, and the South Carolinians, resting on their arms, awaited the result. Among the mass of the people the excitement was no less intense on the 4th of April all kinds of rumor got into circulation: among others that Fort Sumter would be attacked in a few days, and that the atta: would be made from the forts. Nothing but a night of colerated. Advices from Montgomery of the 6th inst directed that the supplies from the city to Major Ander son should be cut off, and communication between the fort and federal authorities forbidden, and, for the last time, Captain Talbet left with despatches for Wast

SERIOUS ASPECT OF APPAIRS. The appearance of things now rosity began to be very gloomy; the prospect of danger was im minent, and men commenced to prepare for the worst. As soon as an attack upon Forts Sumter and Pickens became probable, the Presiden received a number of telegraphic exportations from lead ing politicians in all parts of the North and West, urging him not to surrender anything to the secoders. That the government did not intend to do so was clearly to be seen the centinued activity in fitting out transperts and ighips of wars, and in the moving and centralization of United States troops. At the end of the first week in April there was nothing to be heard of but the move ments of troops to the city of New York At Foris Ham Ston and Lafayette, and on Governor's Island, the not of warlike preparation was continually heard. At the Brooklyn Navy Yard extra men were putled dety to basien the completion of the steam sloop-of war Pershaten and the frienter Rounoite, Waterin, Port Savannah and Potomac, and the coust guard fleet. Gen powder, shot, shell, and all the other destructive agent of war, were transported from one place to another i immente quantities, giving great significance to other

operations.
SURPRESED RELIEF OF FORT CICKENS. In consequence of the invariable stience of the administrate tration, nothing positive had as yet transpired as to like destination of the troops and versels which were being so actively prepared for some im-portant service. About this time reports were received from Texas, setting forth that Gov. House, was in a precarious position from the daring incursions of Indiane and Mexisans on the Texas frontier, and, as in the case of St. Domingo, people began to console them selves that the expedition was to check these outrages so aexious were they that the belt should fall upon the heads of any but their own brothron. But the activisy in the federal mavy yards pointed to operations against some great fortification, and as it was very generally confessed that Sumter would have to be surrendered, all eyes were turned to Fort Pickens, Peoracola, asmost likely to be the destination of the fleet. New rumors at once got into circulation that troops would, in such a case, he from South Carolica to the assistance of General Bragg, who was investing Fort Pickens. Despatches from Peneacole at the same time stated that Brage, with an army of nearly six thousand Confederate States troops, was ready for immediate action should any attempt be made to reinforce the fort. The precise condition of things justde of Fort Pickens was not known, but it was bought that its stock of provisions was nearly exhaust ed, and its garrieon inadequate to meat the great South ern army new besteging it.

FORT SUMSTEL AGAIN.

The popular mind had scarcely settled on this point when the whole community was thrown into another

being opposed by the secessionists, to open his batteries. Such, is brief, was the government programme for Charleston harbor. Our reports from that point confirmed the statement that the supplies of the garrison from the city had been cut off. Intense excitement prevailed there on the receipt of this news. Five thousand men were ordered out, the batteries were strengthened, and every preparation made to repel the federal

THE ACTIVE EXERTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT. To meet the emergency caused a corresponding activ ty in all the dock yards, armories and military throughout the North. The arsenals of Troy and Water town were never so fully occupied for many a year. The creaking of blocks, the clang of hammers and the hum of midnight labor resounded through every manufactory of arms. In a few days orders were issued from

Washington to have the Wabash, Vincennes and avai nan at New York, and the Jamestown at Philadelphia, detailed for immediate service. Everything pointtrembling in the balance. Numerous large transports were employed by the government for the conveyance of soldiers and war materiel, and the signs of the times betokened that the administration was preparing for a long and bloody struggle. Within ten days from the first of April over eleven hundred men were sent from Fort Hamilton and Governor's Island. The recruiting offices in the city were daily sugaged in men for the federal Borvice, and the drill serearding men for the local ascrice, and the articles geant or Gereror's island found that his berth was no longer a biliccure. On the 6th of April the frigate Powhatan was ready for sea, and with her armament of ten heavy guns and four hundred men prepared to sail as convoy to the transports Atlantic, Baltic and Illinois. the 8th the Atlantic sailed with Barry's battery (four guns and ninety-one men), four hundred soldiers and a large store of supplies. The same morning the steam cutter Harriet Lane, Captain J. Faunce, eight guns soo one hundred men, sailed for Charleston harbor. Late at night the transport Baltic, with twenty surf boats, stores and two hundred recruits from Governor's Island, and the transport lilinois, with five hundred cases of muskets, stores, three hundred soldiers, and the steaming Freeborn, sailed from this harbor. On the whole, besides the Powhstan, eleven vessels wer ordered to be got in readiness, with an aggregate force of 235 guns at d 2,400 men. There was now not the elightest doubt that the first blow of the rival forces would be struck at Sumter, and consequently the whole nation turned their eyes to that locality.

NAVAL PORCE SENT TO CHARLESTON. The following list embraces the names, with arma nents and troops, of the fleet despatched from this city

minimum more property of the contract of the contract of	** ***	
and Washington to Charleston harbor:-		7
Vasels.	Guna.	Men.
Sloop of war Pawnee	10	200
Sloop-of-war Powhatan		276
Cutter Harriet Lane	5	96
Steam transport Atlantic:		858
Steam transport Baltic		100
Steam transport Illinois		300
Steam tug Yankee		
Steam tug Uncle Ben	ordinary	crew.
Total number of versels		
Total number of guns (for marine service)		20
Total number of men and troops	*****	1 200
Nearly thirty launches, whose services a	re mast	usefu

attacking a discharging battery when covered with san and gunny bags, have been taken out by the Powhatar and by the steam transports Athentic, Bultic and Illi

THE OFFICIAL NEWS IN CHARLESTON. On the evening of the 8th instant the State authorities of South Carolina received official notification that suphazards. Immense final preparations suited to the emergency were at once commenced. Orders were is-sued to the entire military force of the city to proceed to their stations. Four regiments of a thousand men each were telegraphed for from the country. Ambu-lances for the wounded were prepared; surgeons were ordered to their posts, and every preparation made for a regular battle. Among other portentous signs the com-munity was thrown into a fever of excitement by the ischarge of seven guns from Citadel square, the signal for the assembling of all the reserves ten moutes after-wards. Hondreds of men left their beds, hurrying to and fre towards their respective destinations. In the treets, public squares and other convenient poin formed places of meeting, and all night long the roll of the drum and the steady tramp of the multary and the gailop of the cavalry resounding through the city, betekened the close proximity of the long anticipated bostilities. The Home Guard corps of old gentlemen, who occupy the position of military exempts, rode duty required by the moment Hundreds of the citigens were up all night. A terrible thunder storm prevalled until a late hour, but in no wise interfered with the arder of the soldiers-merchants, lawyers, doctors, students of divinity, clerks, mechanics and labore oining shoulder to shoulder for common defende. The Seventeenth regiment, eight hundred strong, gathered thus in one hour, and left for the fortifications at three clock on the morning of the 9th. The union and ensingle man, so determined were they to support each

The long anticipated blow fell upon Fort Sumser like the hammer of Thor at half-past four o'clock on Friday

the fort was made upon Major Anderson at two o'clock P. M. on the 11th of April. To this demand, sent by Gen. Beauregard, the gallant Major made this firm though sententious reply :--

sententious reply:—
I have the henor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication demanding the evacuation of this fort, and he say in reply thereto that it is a demand with which I regret that my sense of henor and my obligations to my government prevent my compilance.

From the moment that this answer transpired every lingering hope of peace expired. Each party now se to complete the off-asive preparations for the collision which had now become inevitable. Troops and ammunition, in addition to the vast numbers alread there, were poured into the city of Charleston from every available point, and the batteries along the coast were further strengthened and reinforced. Thousands of people of both sexes were collected along the shore, on the housetops and in adjacent houses, in a state of terrible suspense, awaiting the first sounds of battle At last they came. At twenty-seven minutes past four the guns of old Moultrie belobed forth the challeng to Anderson. Nothing loth, the gallant Major promptly responded with three of his barbette gurs. Thereupon the batteries on Cummings Point and Mount Pleasant, with the dusting buttery, joined in the camponade, and opened a brick are of shot and shell on the beleasuered fort. Major Anderson did not roply there new assaults, except at very long intervals, until between seven and eight o'clock, when he opened t terrible fire upon Monitrie and the Sterens tron battery with two ranges of his beavy guas. The cannonsding o namued with great caracetness all day until nightfall when there were signs that the garrison of Sunter was becoming less regular and frequent in its are. Nevertheless, the bombardment was continued on both sides until seven o'clock P. M., when a violent rain starm set in, causing a suspension of hostingles from that time until eleven o'cle z, with the atimated that, up to this time, no less than eight hundred balls and she is were discharged. Although the camendade ceased during the night, a bomb was sout into Port Surater from all the securion batteries every twenty minutes, at it was said, to keep Major Anderson "wide

the fire on Fort Sunter was removed with great violence on Saturday morning tager Andergailanty and regularity. Between egit and nine owners sho was dwork in Port Sumter was set on fire by a red not shot from Port Monitrie. At a little after eleven o'cleck an explorion took place in Sumser, and dense volumes of smoke arms from the works. The federal mag still floated and the progressing rules; but the fary of the configuration in the germen previously the use of the gone, or all the mon wore occupied in ment of the brave tittle band. The spells from Fort Monthsie and the batteries along the const still continued guns of Anderson having been almost completely sciencest, not by actual conquest, but for the want of men to work them and attend to the extinguishing of the

SHATTERED CONDITION OF SUNTERS. At length Fort Sunder become to cuttively steabled by

fever of excitement by the most startling news from Washington. A portion of the war vessels fitted out at New York was ordered to proceed forthwith to Charleston, and to victual Fort Sumter peaceably, if persible, or by force if necessary. Supplies were to be thrown into that stronghold at all hazards. Major Anderson was gallantly rehoisted on a pole. Three United States vessels, which arrived off the persible to the port in the morning, were on hand, apparently about to take part in the cannonading; but for unpointed to the procession of the following that Major Anderson was compelled to hoist a signal of distress. Previously, the United States fag had been shot away, and was gallantly rehoisted on a pole. Three United States vessels, which arrived off the procession of the procesion of the procession of the procession of the procession of the the port in the morning, were on hand, apparently about to take part in the cannenading; but for unexplained reasons, which will no doubt be properly investigated by the government, did not move from their anchorage or fire a gun. During the height of the conflagration General Beauregard sent a boat to Major Anderson with offers of assistance; but before it could reach the fort the flag of truce was run up Another boat then put off, containing ex-Governor Man ning, Major D. R. Jones and Col Charles Allston, to ar range the terms of surrender, which were the same as those offered on the 11th inst. These were official. They stated that all proper facilities would be afforded for the removal of Major Anderson and his command, together with the company arms and property and all private property, to any post in the United States he might elect. The terms were not, therefore unconditional. Major Anderson stated that he surrendere his sword to General Beauregard as the representative of the Confederate government. General Beauregard said he would not receive it from so brave a man. He says Major Anderson made a staunch fight, and elevated himself in the estimation of every true Carolinian.

The scene in the city of Charleston on receipt of the

news was intensely exciting. The people were perfectly wild with enthusiasm, and men on horseback galloped through the streets proclaiming the intelligence of the rendition of the fort amid tremendous cheers and apcity amid great excitement and enthusiesm.

THE DEFENCE OF FORT SUMTER, Under the straitened circumstances in which its garri-son was placed, reflects the highest honor and credit or the gallant Major in command and the noble band of heroes that so faithfully served under him. The fort itself was by means complete, for though it was designed for an armament of one hundred and forty pieces ed and in position at the time of the attack. The was garrison of the fort is also six hundred men, but there fication, all told, when the bombardment was begun by Fort Moultrie. The following is a list of the officers and men, including thirty laborers, who assisted at the

Major ... lit Art'y July 1, 1826 gy, ord Ass. Sur'n Med. Staff March 10, 1851 Pen. clay Captain in Art'y July 1, 1842 N. P. 1842 N. P. 1844 N. P. 1848 N.

It will thus be seen that the force at the disposal of Major Anderson was totally inadequate to the protract and proper defence of the work. For with the few me under his command he could bring but very few o his guns into play; and as the working of heavy artillery is a very fatiguing opera-tion, it is not surprising that the men were so frequently wern out as occasionally to render a partial cessation of firing from the fort an absolute necosnity. Besides, it has been shown that the rations of much that starvation would have done the work of cannon in two or three days more. But had it not been for the unexpected disaster of a fire in the fort, the pos-sibility is that the Major would have been able to hold out until the fleet could have made an effort to reinforce him. Taking all the facts together, it does not ap-pear possible that a mere gallant defence could have been made. The auxiety of the officers and men must also be borne to mind. For several months past they have been in expectation of the attack or the evacuation of the fort; and as the offensive prepar of their assailants were perfected they had to nerve knowing when it would begin. Not a man in that for was fired on Friday morning until the work was surren dered on Saturday afternoon. They must have been on the qui rice from two o'clock P. M. of Thursday, when the ultimatum of General Beau regard was sent to Sumter, until actual hostilitie nmenced. The contest thus may be said to have lasted fully forty-eight hours, for during all that time the men in Sumter were under continual excitement from the want of rest, heightened considerably by the terrific dis-charge of shells to keep them awake all Friday night. THE ACTION OF THE PLEET,

tion of the people was plainly manifested against the commanders of the United States vessels that were off the bar for not coming to the assistance of Major Anderson when he made signals of distress. The very soldiers on Morr's Island, it is said, jumped on their guns cheering for Anderson and grouning for the fleet. The reason given by some for the inaction of the ships is that they were unable to get over the bar in time to be was entirely too late to be of any actual service. The entrance to the harbor of Charleston is at all times a very who are acquainted with the topography of the narbor, the idea of vessels passing through channels lines hat have been made to reinforce the fort were founder on a total ignorance of the difficulties by which such a tack would be beset. With a force of steamers alway on the alert, outside, and the means of telegraphic com munication at hand, the approach of a squadron would b the signal for the opening of a most destructive like that which almost demolished Sum examine more particularly the topography of which skirt the coast, we publish the accompanying map of the city and harbor of Charleston, with the position of the various forts and batteries.

Immediately after the surrender of Fort Sumter sev ral fire companies were sent to put out the fire, which was still raging there. Two thousand shots were fired altogether, and what is most remarkable is that nobody was burt. The delight of the popuince at the success of so bloodless a battle baffled description. The men cheered till they the bells rang out their merriest peals. It is said that Major Anderson expressed himself much pleased that no alone is to be attributed so congratulatory a result. For Sumter has been taken possession of by the Confederat

consisting of the Pawnee, Powhatan, Harriet Lane an

three steam transports, a'ready named above, are still of the barbor, and negotiations were in progress for the removal of Major Anderson and his late garrison. Al proce dings on this head had been laid over by mutual

The physique of the Southern soldier is not so con temptible se some Northerners are inclined to suppose

front of his notel, he casually counted, in the space ten minutes, sixteen gentlemen over six feet high, and These would perhaps prove dangerous customers in close encounter. THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON. The report of the attack on Sumter created great ex

eltement in Washington; but, amid all the hubbub and confusion of politicians, President Lincoln was calm and composed. The first question he asked a Western Senato on Saturday night was, Will your State support me with military power?" He will doubtless issue a culfor aid to the several Governors of the republicas States, The appoundement that Major Anderson had surren dered, and was the guest of General Beaurogard, was in due course communicated to the President. The latter was not surprised, but, on the contrary, remarked, "the supply wessels could not reach bim, and he did right When he was told that the report was that nobody was intered in Port Sumter, he seemed were much gratified and remarked that he regretted that Mayer anderson could not be supplied, as that was all he needed.

Thus was begun and terminated one of the more markable bombardments of modern times, if we regard og brief duration, the numbers remainively engaged swrage displayed on both sider, the absence of essentities, and other correlative facts.

#### THE NEWS IN THE MORTH.

MORRES, CLUMBER CHE, 100,

THE EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK. The news of Saturday night, conveyed to the commu-nity by the successive issues of extras from the newspa-per offices during the afternoon and evening, intensified public feeling to a high pitch of excitement. The conflicting statements reports and rumors which began to spread at a later hour in the night, together with bogus extras detailing the burning of Charleston city, the rein forcement of Fort Sumter, and similar absurd stories, which the people were compelled to entertain in the ab-sence of more positive and definite information, only added fuel to the flery anxiety which filled the public mind. and rendered it all the more eager for the naws of yester-day's paper. This impatient desire to glean the first possi-ble and reliable intelligence in regard to the latest move-ments at the seat of war was well depicted in every quarter of the city yesterday forences. Newsmen re-ceived orders over night from their customers not to fail in furnishing them with the earliest copies of the Ha-RAID, and thousands of our citizens were impelled to rieing from their beds at an earlier matutinal hour than usual, in their eagerness to secure a copy of the morn-ing paper. The news stands and depots, from the mo-ment that the first sheets arrived until an advanced hour in the forenoon, were besieged by anxious, impetuous throngs, who, thrusting, pushing and shoving, were urging the newsdealer to take the few coppers held in out-stretched hand between thumb and foreinger—the scena

on the letter list day at the Post Office. In the barly dawn of morning the scene in the lower streets of the city, in the neighborhood of the news agents and HERALD office, was one of unusual activity. Newsboys rushed about in every direction-towards the care and towards the ferries—bearing huge bundles of papers over their shoulders and under their arms, while eager purchasers waylaid them at every corner or pursued them around the streets.

presenting that bustle, without the order, to be witnessed

As the day advanced, and the community became posted about the news, all the various details, bearings and likely results of the great events of the past few days were fully canvassed. The breakfast table, the cars, the ferry boats and all places of public conveyance and resort, at once became animated with the universal theme of conversation, and at every corner some individual was to be seen, with his face half buried in the newspaper, greedily absorbing its intelligence. No one seemed to be satisfied with his own opinions

about the news, each one questioning his neighbor as to his views, and little conversationes were extemporized in localities where a crowd collected.

At the Herand office during the morning the anxious inquirers for even later particulars than those published in the paper presented themselves in large numbers, and the sidewalk in front of the doorways and counting room of the office were clogged to a degree that greatly incommoded ingress and egress. Those who had been uns to obtain papers up town came also in search of the HE RALD at the office, and the large presses of the establishment were kept running until within a few minutes o one o'clock in the afternoon to supply the immense demand. The entire edition printed yesterday numbered 135,600 copies—exceeding by over 30,000 the issue on the receipt of the news of the great international contest for the championship of the P. R.—a fact unparallelled in the history of daily journalism.

At the hotels similar scenes of excitement were to be vitnessed. At the New York Hotel-characteristic for Southern patronage—the Southern feeling and sentiment were well illustrated. Groups were gathered in the ves tibule, baliway and reading rooms, discussing the news in a most animated manner, while others lounged around upon the sofas and settees, poring over the columns of the paper. The action of General Beauregard was fully sustained in all their views, but they did not fail to give the gallant Anderson due praise for his heroic and in trepid conduct, considering that in him their Southern "A foeman worthy of their steel."

THE SCENE AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL. of Major Anderson created great excitement at all the principal hotels yesterday; but the scene at the Fifth Avenue Rotel during the whole of yesterday afternoon was exciting in the extreme. Between two and three hundred gentlemen were collected in the spacious vesti-bule of this fine hotel discussing with great carnestness and much gesticulation the exciting news from the sea of war. Politicians, lawyers, doctors, drummers and a large number of the do nothing class were collected together; and though all were evidently much excited, and each one had something to say, the conversation was more remarkable for its evident carnestness than—as is often the case in similar gatheringsfor its loudness. From the remarks of many of the speakers it is very evident that a great munity, who now think that Abraham Lincoln should be assisted with the whole force of the North. The opinions expressed as to the reliability of the despatches received bets were freely offered that not a gun had yet beer fired. Others, again, thought that the main points were graph at the other end.

# IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Thirty Thousand Men to be Tendered to About the News, &c. ALBANY, April 14, 1861. Government-Great Excitement

The war news creates intense excitement here, and keeps the city in constant fever. Since an early hour this the streets in the vicinity of the telegraph office, and the hotels are filled with people eager to gather the lates

The Knickerbecker, taking advantage of the publi feeling, has just issued an extra containing a column of balderdash, stating that the former news was all false. and publishing what purports to be despatches received to-day by General Wool, saying that Fort Sumter ha been reinforced; that the war ships have crossed the bar, the floating battery been sunk, the Custom House may in all directions. Among the republican members of the Legislatur

ing is displayed, and there is talk of introduc ing a bill to-morrow, appropriating \$2,000,000 to arm the volunteers for the general government. The general eeling among all classes seems to be in favor of Majo

incoln has called for 12,800 men from the State of New York, and that Governor Morgan has important des Mr. Lincoln's reply to the Virginia Commissioners is decidedly distribution to a majority of the republicant and democrate, the former regarding it as not determine pough for the crisis, and the latter receiving it as an indication of civil war, while destitute of the merit of bold-

ALBANY, April 15-1:20 P. M. The news of the surrender of Fort Sumter has cause the most profound sensation here. The Albany Express ssued an extra this morning containing the latest des patches of last evening. The most intense excitemen has prevailed all day. Squads of men have been standing round the news offices all day, reading the bulletin and at the hotels commenting upon the reports. There is a general incredulity in regard to their truth

Many look upon it as a sham fight, got up for the purpos of giving Major Anderson an excuse to surrender. Governor and the State officers met in

the Executive Chamber this moraing, and dedided to tender to the United States govern ment thirty thousand troops at once. They held another meeting this afternoon, which was attended by the Military and Finance Committees of both houses, and this assemblage discussed the matter pre and con for some time.

and abotting the secesionists was taked over, and the Governor stated that he had received letters from many leading citizens of New York, recommending action of that kind, but the sense of the meeting was plainly against 4t. After talking over national affairs at much length, they

appointed a committee, consisting of the Attorney General, Adjutant General and two others, to draft a bill for the enrollment of thirty thousand men, and providing for laying a two mill tax, or so much thereof as may be becessary for that purpose. The bull to be introduced into the Assembly to-morrow, with an appropriate mes tage from the Governor.

The democrate present withheld their approval for the

present, stating that they desired to see the bill be-

fore committing themselves fully to it, but at the

same time approved tendering the militia. This looks

This move will lengthen out the session, and keep up here the most of the week.

A PRINCIPAL STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

The war spirit has been fairly aroused, and no one can ell where it will end. The future is eachrouded with a

Several of the leaders of the Breckinridge party are Several of the leaders of the Breckinridge party are here, and are preparing to call a State Convention at once. They have all written to John C. Green, saking for a meeting of the State Committee immediately, and the assembling of a State Convention as early as the 1st of May, for the purpose of pledging the party in the State to support President Lincoln in the enforcement of the laws and upholding the constitution. This they look upon as a stroke of policy, in view of the course of the Regency party, and the action of their late femil convention at Tweddie Hall.

The Desides men appear to be the only ones that do

The Douglas men appear to be the only ones that do not counsel of rying the war into Africa. The gathering clouds point to a storm of no

The telegraph office was crowded this evening, and hu The telegraph office was creets, eager to catch all the dreds were standing in "he streets, eager to catch all the news that might come. The," e was the greatest anxiety news that might come. The," was the greatest anxiety news that might come to know whether the despatches in the Mapress were correct. When it was found that the worst had not been rect. When it was found that the worst had not been told, there was a general expression in "ayer of lend all the aid needed to the government.

THE WAR PEELING IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, April 14, 1861. Governor Curtin went to Washington last night in re-

sponse to a despatch from he government.

Third and Chestnut streets have been the scene of excitement all day. This afternoon the streets were blocked up by crowds reading extras, and conversing about the news. Two men expressing disunion sentiments were assaulted and took refuge in a drug store. Several ar-

rests were made by the police.

The reported project to seize Fort Delaware es much excitement. It is now commanded by Captain Porter, of Virginia, who, it is reported, designs to resign

if Virginia sec Fort Mifflin, in Pennsylvania, is a dilapidated affair, now in charge of Serjeant Bromley and one man.

The naval magazine, adjoining Fort Mifflin, is in charge
of Mr. Bunker, a veteran of sixty years service.

The surrender of Fort Sumter was received with almost universal disbelief, but being now confirmed, the excitement is most intense.

Volunteers are making preparations, so as to be ready
to respond instantly to the call of the Governor or President. Two new regiments are forming, to consist of a thousand men each, to arm which a portion of the State

appropriation will be required.

Our volunteers never have been properly supplied with arms, and frequently new companies have to borrow guns to parade with from others better supplied. Mayor Henry offers his services as colonel of a regiment, if the call is made by the government.

THE WAR NEWS AT ERIE, PA. Ears, April 14, 1861.

The news from the South creates the most intense

by the government and fight for the supremacy of the United States flag. All our volunteer companies will THE WAR NEWS AT COLUMBUS, OHIO. COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 14, 1861. Adjutant General Carrington has just issued orders carrying into effect the military laws just enacted by the

General Assembly of Ohio, and providing for 5,000 regular militia, besides the militia of reserve of not less than regular force.

The regular militia has been organized into twenty-five regiments, which, when upon a war basis, would make 25,000 mgn. On Saturday his office was througed by persons eagerly inquiring for the news and offering their

THE WAR NEWS AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 14, 1861. manimous sentiment that the position assumed by the

ervices, irrespective of party, to support the ger

government must be maintained.

An impromptu meeting of the members of the Detroit bar and influential citizens was held yesterday bar and influential citizens was held yesterday afternoon, composed of all parties, and reso-lutions were passed denouncing the rebellious organization called the Confederate States, and declaring their intention to stand by the old flag at all bazards. Another meeting of citizens will be held to-morrow

THE WAR NEWS AT CHICAGO.

Oricago, April 14, 1861.

News of the surrender of Fort Sumter created profound ater dispatches arrived, confirming the previous reports he excitement was intense.

vernment in enforcing the laws and maintapremacy of the national flag. Governor Yates will issue a pr

calling an extra session of the Legislature, to most at Springfield a week from next Tues

THE NEWS AT PROVIDENCE. The newspaper can scarcely supply the extrus issued. extrus issued.

Men of all ages and vocations are offering to enlist.

THE NEWS IN CONNECTICUT. The war news causes the most intense excitement in this city and vicinity. Many of the despatches received here to-day were not credited till the HEALD of this morning arrived, which threw saids all doubt as to their correctness. A Mr. Fox preached a sermon on the war to-night, in the Methodist church, in which he said that it was not a war of politics, but a death struggle between law and anarchy.

THE EFFECT AT WORCESTER.

Worcester, Mass., April 14, 1861.

The news from Charleston has produced the greatest excitement here. This evening there is a vast crowd around the Syst office discussing the news, which is given them in extras.

Men of all parties are ready to of all parties are ready to sustain the government

men of all parties are ready to sustain the government.

RECRUITING IN BOSTON FOR THE NAVY AND ARMY.

[From the Buston Travaller, April 12.]

On Monday an office for the shipping of seamen for the navy was opened on Hanover street by Mr. Moses Ingalls, a well known shipping agent, who is acting under the directions of Captain Robert Handy, of the navy. Notice having been pretty extensively given, some hundreds of persons appeared on that day for the purpose of enlisting, and up to this time the work of enlistment is going on as rapidly as possible.

When the office closed yesterday ninety-three men had been enlisted, most of whom were first class seamen, and by to-morrow night the number will be 130 or 140. Among the applicants have been a very large number of young men from the country, who have been out of work and are willing to take up with anything that offers.

From the crowds around the doors those within the office from time to time let in the healthiest looking men, who are one by one sent to the room of Capt. Handy, and examined by him. If found suitable they are at once enlisted, furnished with clothing and sent to Chartestown.

Every time a door opens dozons beg to be let it, and so great is the pressure that policeans are employed to keep them back. Large numbers of those from the country are entirely destitute of money, and some have already returned bome, having no means to pay for board, without having been able to get inside the office.

The enlistment will probably continue several weeks, as it is uncerstood that two thousand mee, in all, are wanted immediately for the navy, and it will take that time to get the required number, although offices are also open in other cities. So particular are the recruiting officers, that a man who had served in the British navy as an able seaman was rejected because he had lost a finger on the left hand.

The recruiting office for the army, in Portland street, in doing about the usual amount of business. The enlistments were July last have averaged about sev

SEE FOURTH PAGE. MISCELLANBOUS.

ROAD FAGONS AND PASE CARRIAGES.

PIVERS & SHITH have now on exhibition at their warricome and factory an elegant seasoriment of samples Read and Top Wagons also Phactons for four and six persons, specially adapted for Park driving, which, in swin, higher as and durability, have no superiors, to which they invite the aventum of gentlemen about purchasing or crising for the continuous superiors. recela for adapted for Park derring.

Inharms and durability, have no autoritors, to white the street on of sections about purchasing of ing for the coming receasing for the coming receasing for the forther coming recent